New-York Daily Times.

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VOL. V.....NO. 1498. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Reports Telegraph Co.'s Office—7 Hanover-st., and 22 Broadway
Mons Printing Telegraph Office No. 21 Wall-st.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate's Adjournment Resolution—The House Bill for the Admission of Kansas—The Illinois Contested Election Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 7.

The failure of the House to consider, to-day, the Senate's adjournment resolution, is no indication of its unpopularity. The Republicans will not vote for it until after a consultation and agreement to go together.

The House bill for the admission of Kansas was referred to the Senate's Committee on Territories. DOUGLAS will report promptly, recommending the substitution of the Senate's bill.

The Illinois contested election case is expected to come up to-morrow. Several of our friends are unfortunately absent without pairing. Every man should be here.

S.

The Adjournment Resolution—Mr. Sumner—The House Kansas Bill—The Improvement Bills.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 7.

In the House to-day the Democrats generally unsuccessfully voted to suspend the rules to take up the Senate's resolution fixing a day to close the session, while the Republicans as decidedly opposed it. The Americans were divided, the greater part of them voting with the Democrats.

Mr. SUMNER left here this morning for some quiet and healthful resort.

There seems to be no doubt but that the Senate's Committee on Territories will report the Kansas bill passed on Thursday as a substitute for the House bill, and in that shape return it to the latter body, where its success is doubtful.

The House is to act on the River Improvement bills which the Senate passed to-day over the President's vetoes. Mr. BISSET's decision, so decisively sustained, establishes a precedent relative to the constitutionality of the veto in such cases.

The Senate's Adjournment Resolution—The Sumner's Kansas Bill—Tariff Projects on Foot, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 6, 1858.

ADJOURNMENT OR SUMMONS.

The Senate resolution, fixing upon the 26th July for the *sine-die* adjournment of Congress, finds much favor in the House, now that the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union has passed the latter body, and the Report of the Kansas Investigation Committee has been received and read. It is quite evident that little or no legislation of any real value to the country will be accomplished, no matter how long the session may continue; for most of the time will be expended in making speeches, which had better be adjourned to the stump. The appropriation bills can all be passed during the next three weeks, if Congress will but go at them with a will; and, when they are disposed of, the sooner the members disperse the better.

DOUGLAS' LAST DODGE.

The Senate's Revised bill for the future formation of a Constitution and State Government for Kansas can, under no circumstances, pass the House without material amendment. As already shown, *it is designed and calculated to make Kansas a Slave State*; and, in order to guard against such disastrous result of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, an amendment will be moved restoring the Missouri restriction. Such an amendment will be entirely germane to the bill, and must necessarily be sustained by several Northern men who have been dodging about here and there on the Kansas question, and who endeavored to kill the House Kansas bill by moving a similar provision as an amendment to STEPHENS' substitute. At any rate, if they vote against it under such circumstances, another and an unmistakable evidence of their real position in this question will be furnished. Again, there are several

SOUTH AMERICAN OBJECTIONS.

South Americans who declare that they will never consent to place the power in the hands of the President to appoint the Commissioners provided for in DOUGLAS' bill, into whose hands the contemplated election in the Territory is proposed to be committed. It is to be feared, however, that before the vote is taken they will find some plausible reason for striking hands with the Administration men in the work of imposing Slavery upon Kansas. How better can the Fillmore men prove to the South their reliability in the cause of human bondage than by so doing? I don't believe they can resist the temptation.

TARIFF MOVEMENTS.

I have written nothing lately of the Tariff projects on foot here, because perfectly satisfied that not one of them can be touched during the brief remainder of the session. That is still my impression. I find, however, that there are parties representing special interests who do not think so, but who have been, or are here, to endeavor to fasten their individual schemes upon the General Appropriation bill. It may be as well, therefore, for opposing interests to keep their eyes open and not be caught napping. As usual, towards the adjournment of Congress, outsiders are swarming here to watch their opportunities for turning "an honest penny."

S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, July 7.

MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND HAVANA.

Mr. YULEE reported, and the Senate passed a joint resolution, appropriating $10,000 for the continuance of the mail service between Charleston, S. C., and Havana, Cuba, during the months of August and September, for which the present contract does not provide.

IMPROVING THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the improvement of navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi River, which was vetoed by the President.

Mr. STUART spoke in favor of the bill, showing the importance of the work, and answering the President's objections.

Mr. CASS said, in the remarks he proposed to make on this occasion, he should not so much advert to the particular improvement provided for in the bill before the Senate, the importance of which had been so ably and eloquently set forth by the two Senators from Louisiana, as to the improvements at St. Mary's River and St. Clair Flats, in which his own constituents were more immediately interested, and which had also been vetoed by the President. No man could fail to perceive that the views of the President had undergone a radical change relative to this subject since he sent in his veto message on the River and Harbor bill two years ago. On that occasion the President declared while he could not sustain a general bill because it contained some objectionable items, yet there were some meritorious objects, and if separate bills making appropriations for them were sent to him he would approve and sign them. This was precisely the course the Senate pursued. If any objects were national and constitutional, certainly those in the bills which the President recently vetoed would come under that head. He argued in favor of the constitutionality of these improvements, quoting the views of JACKSON and CALHOUN to sustain him in his positions.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

The question was taken, shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, and the vote resulted in Yeas 31, Nays 19, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell of N.H., Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Cass, Collamer, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Jones, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Pearce, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward, Slidell, Smart, Thompson of N.J., Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigler, Brodhead, Butler, Clay, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Mason, Reid, Toombs, Toucey, Yulee—19.

The Chair announced that two thirds of those present having voted for the bill it was passed, all the members of the Senate, and appealed from the decision of the Chair.

A discussion ensued, in which Messrs. BRODHEAD, BENJAMIN, Treasurer of Kentucky, SEWARD, CRITTENDEN and others sustained the Chair, and Messrs. BUTLER, CLAY, TOOMBS, MASON and others opposed the decision.

A vote being taken, the Chair was sustained by 34 against 7.

THE OTHER RIVER BILLS PASSED.

The Senate then passed the St. Mary's River and St. Clair Flats Improvements bills, over the President's veto. The former by 35 against 18, and the latter by 33 against 8.

The House bill for the admission of Kansas was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 7.

BOOKS FOR MEMBERS.

The House passed a resolution supplying new members with books of a public character, similar to those voted to members of the last Congress.

A WORK OF ANY SIZE ROWING.

A message was received from the President, relative to appropriations heretofore made for the purpose of procuring from HIRAM POWERS, the sculptor, some work of art to adorn the Capitol, from which it appears such purpose is still pending.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

The House ordered to be engrossed for a third reading the bill providing for a settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolutionary army, and the widows and orphans of those that died in service.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HOUSTON moved a suspension of the rules in order to act on the Senate's resolution fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress.

Negatived, by 74 against 80.

THE KANSAS BANDIT GANG.

The Senate bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government was ordered to be printed, together with the amendments offered by Messrs. DUNN, HAVEN and BENNETT, of New-York.

THE KANSAS RETROGRADE.

Mr. CARTTER, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution providing for the appointment of a Select Committee by the Speaker, to report a bill for the adjustment of difficulties in Kansas, and the restoration of peace and good order, embracing a provision for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, the protection of voters, the removal of test oaths, &c.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, said the Senate bill was good enough for him. He moved to adjourn. Adjourned.

Affray between Governor Wise and Hugh R. Pleasants in the Capitol of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Monday, July 7.

HUGH R. PLEASANTS, a brother of the late JOHN HAMPDEN PLEASANTS, and formerly editor of the *Penny Post*, of this city, went this morning into the Executive Chamber of the Capitol, where Governor WISE was engaged writing, and, taking a seat by invitation of the Governor, said, after a brief period, "I thought gizzard foot was here." Gov. WISE smilingly replied, "I am the man." PLEASANTS, rising from his seat and approaching the table at which the Governor sat, said—"By God! I did not know you, and so you are Ebo thin and Gizzard foot." "I am," remarked Gov. WISE with a smile, "and you are HUGH PLEASANTS." PLEASANTS thereupon commenced abusing the Governor without any provocation whatever, when the Governor ordered him to leave the room, but he refused to do so.

The Governor then rose from his seat, approached PLEASANTS, and taking hold of him endeavored to push him out. PLEASANTS resisted, squared off and placed himself in an attitude to strike, when the Governor struck him with his fist under the left eye and cut him pretty severely. He then seized him by the arm, turned him round, and kicked him. At this time the Messenger of the Executive came up and took him removed by order of the Governor. It is said that PLEASANTS was intoxicated. The Know-Nothings of the city are very indignant about the affair.

From Boston.

ARRIVAL OF THE MERRIMAC—REFUSAL TO PARDON COBURN AND DALTON—BALLOON ASCENSION AND FIREWORKS.

BOSTON, Monday, July 7.

The United States steamer *Merrimac*, from Key West, is below, and will arrive up this afternoon.

The Governor and Council have refused to pardon MESSRS. COBURN and DALTON, now confined in jail for the assault on WILLIAM SUMNER.

A large proportion of the citizens of Boston and vicinity thronged the Common this evening to witness Mr. WISE's balloon ascension and the setting off the City fireworks which had been postponed from the Fourth. Both went off satisfactorily. Mr. WISE, the aeronaut, landed safely in West Medford about six miles from this City at 7 o'clock.

Serious Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 7.

A dreadful accident occured on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad this evening. The train was thrown off the track near the Relay House, in consequence of the switch being half opened and broken. The engineer, JAMES GOUGH, and HENRY NABLE, fireman, were killed. Mr. HINKEN, mail agent, Mr. WORTHINGTON, lawyer, of Annapolis, WM. RAMSOM, confectioner, and a fireman named RUSSELL, were badly injured. Several cars were broken up.

Indian Troubles in New-Mexico.

CAMARGO, Saturday, July 3.

Major FRY, with a party from Santa Fé, arrived at St. Louis on the 2d. Indian troubles in New-Mexico had broken out again with renewed violence, and many of the tribes were engaged in hostilities.

Gen. GARLAND was preparing for a campaign on an extensive scale.

The party on the way met numerous Camanches and other Indians on the Camanche River, awaiting annuities.

Cricket Match at Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, July 7.

The Cricket match between Newark and Albany was commenced here to-day. The Albany Club in its first innings got 73 runs, and Newark 101 runs. In the second innings Albany scored 55, with 4 wickets to go down. The match will be resumed to-morrow.

Yellow Fever at Havana—An Entire Crew Disabled.

The ship *Lady Franklin*, from Matanzas for Trieste, spoken at sea some days since by the steamer *Black Warrior*, arrived at Quarantine on Sunday last, with nearly the whole crew disabled by yellow fever. Matanzas is usually a very healthy port, and the captain of the *Lady Franklin* reports that no fever prevailed there until recently, and not until several vessels had arrived there from Havana, having yellow fever on board.

From Havana vessels, the fever first spread among the shipping at Matanzas, and then into the town.

The officers and crew of the *Lady Franklin* who were alive on their arrival, were sent to the Marine Hospital at Quarantine, and the vessel was sent by the Health Officer far down the bay for safe anchorage.

In the Indiana Penitentiary order has been restored. The convicts are thoroughly subdued, and it is believed that there will be no further signs of rebellion. Seven twenty-five were punished. HANSON, the ringleader of the mutineers, received sixty-five lashes on the bare back with a cow-hide, thirty of which were applied before he began to beg for mercy.

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Democratic Party—Its Position and Principles.

Speech of Hon. Wm. L. Dayton at Trenton.

In a general survey of the elements for success of the Republican Party in the present campaign, I can discover but one element wanting to ensure victory—a firm and united conviction that the struggle is not a mere party contest. This element is to be more apparent than real. This element is to exist somewhere in the Territories. And there it will exist when the people of Kansas are permitted to express their will at the polls, free from the presence of armed bands of invaders. Then the question of admission will be settled forever, and then will the Democratic party in Congress be compelled to abandon its present position, or be overwhelmed by the indignation of the people.

I will make no prediction. But I consent myself with the assertion that the Republican Party is the only party organization that will declare that Kansas is entitled to admission as a free State, and that will declare it in such a manner as to command success. We are the party which will declare that Kansas shall be admitted as a free State, because the people of Kansas have a right to form their own institutions, and because the Constitution of the United States gives them the right to admission as a State, whether they be slaveholding or non-slaveholding. That party which shall declare that Kansas shall be admitted as a slave State, because the people of Kansas have a right to form their own institutions, and because the Constitution of the United States gives them the right to admission as a State, whether they be slaveholding or non-slaveholding, will be overwhelmed by the indignation of the people. Let the Democratic party declare that Kansas shall be admitted as a free State, because the people of Kansas have a right to form their own institutions, and because the Constitution of the United States gives them the right to admission as a State, whether they be slaveholding or non-slaveholding, and the Republican party will be overwhelmed by the indignation of the people. Let the Democratic party declare that Kansas shall be admitted as a slave State, because the people of Kansas have a right to form their own institutions, and because the Constitution of the United States gives them the right to admission as a State, whether they be slaveholding or non-slaveholding, and the Republican party

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, Mr. J. C. Baxter, President, in the chair.

A number of petitions were submitted for the repair, re-construction of taxes, &c., all of which were appropriately referred. Several communications were presented.

Among the petitions was one from 700 citizens of the City of New-York, praying that the Crystal Palace may remain on Reservoir-square which was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places. A communication from the Council to the Corporation, in answer to a resolution in relation to City Railroad cars, was received; referred to the Committee on Ordinances, and ordered to be entered at length on the minutes. A resolution of the 14th of April last recites that the Board of Councilmen had passed an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to grant or revoke, at his pleasure, licenses for City Railroad cars, and fixing the price for such licenses for each car at $100, to be paid annually, and a penalty of $300 for each and every car that runs without a license. The question is to the legality of said ordinance in view of the Corporation Counsel's opinion, which, with the replies of the Corporation Counsel thereto, are as follows:

1. Whether the Common Council have a right to give to the Mayor the right to grant or revoke licenses for City railroad cars?

To this question I answer, that the Mayor has power without any grant from the Common Council.

2. Whether the Common Council have the right to fix the tariff for license at $100 per annum for each car run?

To this I answer, in some cases clearly not: in others, the right may exist.

3. Whether the Common Council have the right to impose a penalty of $300 for running a car without a license?

To this I answer in the affirmative. But it must be imposed as a police regulation, and not as an exercise of the taxing power.

The principles of law embodied in the replies above given, are discussed by the counsel at length, in the remaining portion of his communication.

The bills of the various newspapers for printing for the Mayor's Office, for the year 1855, and from January to June the 16th, 1856, was submitted and referred.

As a specimen of the distribution of the advertising patronage, we reprint the following excerpt from the bills for 1855:

Boyce & Co., 3d	$ 50	Herald advertising	$120 75
Boyce & Co., 4th	50	Journal of Commerce	110 81
C. Childs	25	Abend Zeitung advt.	130 00
G. H. Clerk	142	Daily News advt.	60 00
— Johnson	15	Age advertising	19 75
Tribune advertising	126	Wide awake advt.	1 87
Sun advertising	169	American Times advt	24 00
Daily Times advt.	23	Freeman's Journal	24 00
Frank Mirror advt.	107	Albion advertising	3 37
Day Book advt.	1	[illegible]	24

The sum total of the bill is $2,099 00

It was then moved by Alderman JACKSON, seconded and carried, that the Board meet every evening during the current week, Saturday and Sunday excepted, and the three first evenings of next week.

The Committee on Ordinances reported, adding forth the fact that nearly the entire appropriations for "officers' fees," "county contingencies," and "contingent expenses of the Common Council," are already expended, was received and referred.

The following Message from the Mayor was then received:

MESSAGE OF MAYOR WOOD.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1856.

To the Honorable, the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: In the several communications which I have had the honor to address to the Common Council, since my incumbency of the office of Mayor, I have endeavored to present subjects for consideration of importance to the welfare and prosperity of the City. It has been my aim to fully carry out the requirements of the Charter, which makes it the duty of the Mayor to recommend for the adoption of the Common Council all such measures as are for the advancement of the interests of the people.

In these several messages I have covered a wide field for legislative action, and though but few of the topics treated of have been favorably received, yet I am constrained to believe that seed has been sown which will not prove entirely barren. The fruit will appear in good time, and long after the hand which pens these lines has lost its vitality these suggestions will be received and adopted, and their merits acknowledged and appreciated.

I now propose to present a topic of probably greater moment than any which has preceded it, which, if adopted, will raise the City still higher as the object of national pride.

I allude to the establishment by the Corporation of a great University, for the purpose of imparting the very highest order of education, not now to be obtained in this country, and to be free and open to all who will partake of its advantages.

This proposition may at first be startling to those who may think that we in its enormous additions to our many burdens; but I am confident that a careful perusal of this document and just appreciation of the subject will dispel such fears, and show that whilst no great additional expenditure will be required, the return in all the solid advantages of public and individual wealth will repay tenfold any outlay in consequence.

It is a mistake to suppose the State, represented to the people of this City by the local authorities, has fulfilled its highest functions when it has afforded protection to life, liberty and property. Men may live in safety and freedom, and in the secure enjoyment of wealth, and yet live to little purpose. Life, liberty and property have their just value in opening the possibilities and means of reaching those noble ends which are found in the development of their intelligent and moral being. It is not enough to live, but to live wisely and honestly; not enough to be free, but to make a proper use of freedom; not enough to possess property, but to know how to appreciate it in order to gain the greatest amount of good. Hence it is required of the State that it shall provide a system of education, whereby knowledge shall be diffused as widely as possible, and the means of general culture and refinement be offered in every degree. Were it possible without the means of knowledge and culture to improve our internal condition and circumstances, still without these we could not hold the proper rank and privileges of men, and the powers of government would be exercised without an adequate object. But, in addition to this, it is evident that to maintain a position among the civilized nations, and to possess the wealth, power and advantages which belong to such nations, a system of public education is indispensable. This fact was well known to and appreciated by the enlightened and enterprising citizens who first suggested the Free Academy for this City, which, though but partially supplying our wants, is an institution of great merit.

The distinguishing characteristic of Democratical Institutions, as well as their highest glory, is that whatever is necessary to the welfare of man, whatever is calculated to exalt his nature, to enlarge the sphere of his usefulness, to multiply and refine his enjoyments, to give dignity to his position—in fine, whatever goes to develop him to what God and Nature designed him to be—is made possible to the whole people. The rights of life, liberty, opinion, property, religion, education and the pursuit of happiness are secured alike to all.

Among these, there is no more important, no dearer right than that of EDUCATION. Indeed, this is necessary to the proper enjoyment of all the others. With education, involving as it does, an exact science and the knowledge of the highest attainments in manufactures, commerce and mechanical inventions. The savage has these only in the rudest and most imperfect state, because he is uneducated. The civilized man has them in a more perfected state, only because he is educated. Education is the foundation of all material prosperity, and national wealth and power. But beyond this, education gives birth to social elevation and refinement; to the capacity of political self-government and to all the humane arts which give man his true rank, and make his existence valuable and important. Religion and morals depend no less upon education, and by it alone are we elevated above a degrading superstition, and mere prejudice and custom, to an intelligent worship of God, and a proper knowledge of human duties in all human relations. We may lay it down, therefore, it is an indisputable axiom, that the highest duty of the State is to provide for the adequate education of the people. This is true under all forms of government—it is predominantly true under a Democratic Government.

We have, indeed, accepted this axiom, so far as Common Schools are concerned. But the question may be asked, why should it be confined to Common Schools? Do Common Schools provide for all the wants of the people? By no means. In the first place, Common Schools cannot provide teachers for Common Schools; and so we need higher grade of institutions to provide them; and we have actually advanced upon this idea in the creation of Normal Schools and the Free Academy, and from these must come teachers for the Common Schools. But again the Normal Schools and the Free Academy do not furnish teachers for themselves, but they must be obtained from still higher institutions. Thus it is plain, that for the protection of the lowest grade of education, we must run back to institutions where ripe and finished scholars in the different branches of knowledge are made. To carry out popular education properly and efficiently, we want a system of institutions where the higher fosters the lower, and where scholars of the lower may advance step by step to the higher. It is a mistaken idea that the Common Schools are the only popular institutions. Every institution is popular which is freely laid open to the people. The people have a right not only to Common School education, but to every grade of education to which any of them may aspire. We repudiate the doctrine as anti-democratical in the highest degree, that the higher forms of education belong only to the rich and privileged classes. To a free people every degree of education should be possible. The poor man, as well as the rich, should have the privilege of educating his son as a clergyman, a physician, a lawyer, a civil engineer, a teacher or professor, or a man of science. Men of the most distinguished eminence have come up from the poorer classes; but that they have come up struggling through manifold difficulties and hindrances; while multitudes have been left in ignorance and obscurity whose talents might have been ennobled to the highest standard of humanity, had they only enjoyed opportunities of education. The sons of rich men often spend their time and money in vice, and only to neglect and abuse their privileges. The sons of poor men are more likely to value them. We have had enough of the martyrdom of struggling talent and genius in our world. It should be the glory of a country like ours to put an end to it, by creating for the people institutions of learning, as well as rich may gain any degree of knowledge they please. Indeed, scholars springing up on all sides from among the poorer classes would stimulate the sons of the rich, and instead of realizing themselves to mediocrity, imbecility, or reckless dissipation, they would find it necessary in the higher tone of society which would be created, to exert themselves to gain those manly and intellectual accomplishments which have become necessary to respectability and influence. Poor men, too, would become elevated by the very ambition of educating their children, and through the influences which their education would reflect back upon them. In this way degradation and vice would be gradually removed and subdued; intelligence and morality be diffused, and a spirit of good order created more potent to put down excesses, restrain crime, and to throw protection around our homes, than the most numerous and best disciplined police.

No country requires as many men of high education as ours. This appears both from the fact that numerous forms of ostentation which require intelligence are open to all the people, and the fact that all the people are eligible to political offices. And in connection with this fact of the general eligibility to political office, we must take into consideration the rotation by which those offices are filled—a necessity of a greater number of well-qualified men than where office is held permanently by one set of men. The political evils which we now labor under arise from this very want of the wide diffusion of the higher degrees of education among the people. Knowledge is power, and did they possess it as they are entitled to, the land would never be under the dominion of ignorant and unprincipled demagogues, who often prevail by brute cunning and violence.

In view, then, of all this, and of much more which might be said on this all important subject, to be; how we to look carefully at our system of public education, and to inquire what yet remains to be done to give the people in full the opportunities and privileges of education in the largest sense.

It must be obvious to all in the first place, that an Institution similar to the Free Academy ought to be established for the education of females. At present no provision is made by the State for the education of the other sex save that which is found in the Primary Schools. Any higher degree of education can be obtained only at private establishments, which are so expensive as to preclude, absolutely, the daughters of poor men, and those of moderate means. An Institution for the higher education of females ought, indeed, to be ordered differently from the Free Academy. The Ancient Classics and the higher Mathematics, for example, would not be required. But a knowledge of all the Sciences to a certain extent, of History, of Moral Science, of Belles-lettres, of the English Language and Literature, of Music and Drawing, and in general of whatever contributes to tasteful culture, and to that refinement and elevation of character which give a proper charm and influence to the sex, ought to be provided for. Such an Institution is most important as affording protection to morals and diffusing among the people a finer tone of feelings. The daughters of the people, in turn, become the mothers of the people and govern the very heart of society.

In the next place, it is no less obvious that one Free Academy which we now have, must very soon prove inadequate to the wants of the young men of this City, and other institutions of the same kind will need to be established. This Institution symbolizes more and more to the European Schools known as Gymnasia. Now, the city of Berlin alone, with half the population of New-York, maintains seven of these Schools, containing together about three thousand five hundred pupils, where those who are able to pay, pay about sixteen dollars a year, and where those who are unable to pay are educated gratuitously. The Democratic City of New-York ought not to be behind the despotic City of Berlin.

But the free academies and every grade of School, require at this moment, most of all for their successful multiplication and development, the presence of the highest grade of educational instruction. Such an Institution would educate teachers of the highest grade, who would educate teachers of a lower grade. That is, the University would educate teachers for the Free Academies and Normal Schools; and the Free Academies and Normal Schools would educate teachers for all the subordinate grades. Thus would our system be completed, and maintained in healthful action. The creation of the University at once, would by its necessary influence and provisions call all the others into being. But, beside this, the University would do just that which I have before indicated as a popular right. It would afford the means of the highest education to all the sons of the people who felt disposed to attempt it. Here in the University we could collect books and apparatus, establish museums and galleries of Art, and call together eminent scholars in every branch of knowledge, to give lectures on the principles, and the practical details and applications of science. The Free Academies would furnish students for the University, as the University would furnish teachers for the Free Academies. Students would also flock the University from the different colleges of our country after graduating there. The two hundred now found in foreign Universities would thus be provided for at home. The number of University students would be increased by the very fact that there would be a University to receive them. The passion for attending the lectures of itinerant lecturers in the community, generally, proves conclusively, that many persons besides the regular students of the University would be inclined to attend the lectures of the Professors in branches for which they might have a prediction. This, indeed, is the case in European cities where universities exist. It is evident that a taste for knowledge and self-cultivation, would thus prevail more and more, and our society be animated by an intellectual and tasteful life.

New-York, now our commercial emporium, would thus become the great seat of learning and the Arts; and would, like Paris and other European cities, attract multitudes by the charms of its literary advantages, and its all-pervading refinement.

It is humiliating to reflect how generally the great cities of Europe are the seats of Universities, of Museums, and of Galleries of Art, while we remain a mere city of traders. We pay enormous taxes, and get in return material benefits. The people have a right to demand something more than this. Were I treating this subject merely as a political economist, I might say, that it would add vastly to our wealth, and might adduce Paris and Munich as examples.

Now, Americans, after having made their wealth in New-York resort to European cities, for what New-York itself might be made to afford them, did we make the same provision for intellectual and tasteful cultivation.

For an object of such paramount and vital moment the cost would be comparatively inconsiderable; especially if existing Institutions of learning were made adjuncts, and yet the cost, whatever it would be, should be deemed of minor consideration in view of the lasting benefits to be derived.

The cost of the introduction of the Croton Water appalled many at first; but who now counts the cost, while daily and hourly experiencing the blessings of that great work. What the people now ask for is the introduction into the City of a purer and more vital stream—the stream of Knowledge full and overflowing, brought to every man's door, and offered to every man's taste.

It would be the crowning work of our generation, and connect us with all future generations in grateful and honored remembrance. With these views, and deeply impressed with the great National want of such an Institution, I propose that the Corporation establish the University and Academy of Science and Arts of the City of New-York, as well as a Free Academy for Females.

In my judgment, the people demand these as the culminating part of a system of public education not now perfected. The great University I propose is just as naturally and properly the work of the City, as the Primary Schools and the existing Free Academy. If the City provides for the rudimentary part of education in the first, and for the disciplining part in the second, why should it not provide for that higher part to which the first look, and only in which case they reach their proper end. If the City provides for a common business education, why should it not also provide for making scholars, and men of science for carrying on those higher investigations and disseminating and applying these higher principles of knowledge, which give birth to all forms of knowledge, and lie at the foundation of all industrial and commercial prosperity—of all social education and refinement, and of all political order and security.

But while it is properly the work of the City, such is the nature of a University, and so rich and magnificent are the particulars of which it is composed—consisting of Libraries, Museums, Laboratories, an Observatory, Galleries of Art and Professorships, that it both admits of and invites the cooperation of wealthy individuals devoted to public good, and embraces cordially all private undertakings, working towards the same end.

As a grand system, it must belong to the public; but as a work to be performed, every one so disposed may lend his aid to it.

In our City, several things have already been done, both by the public, and by private individuals, which tend toward the realization of this plan. To the first belong the Public Schools and the Free Academy, which more and more conformed to the great end, naturally lead to it, and become necessary to its realization. The great success of our educational system in these institutions gives assured promise of what we may expect when we undertake that which is to be complete and crown the whole.

Of private efforts, I would call attention particularly to two.

The first is the Astor Library. This library, established by the munificent bequest of the late Mr. Astor, and about to be enlarged by the liberality of his son, is already the largest and most valuable library in our country, and must, ere long, take its place among the great libraries of the world.

By the will of Mr. Astor, the said library is designated "a Public Library in the City of New-York," and "is to be accessible at all reasonable hours and times, for general use, free of expense to the persons resorting thereto, subject only to such control and regulations as the trustees may from time to time exercise and establish for general convenience."

Eighty years have rolled away
Since that high, heroic day,
When our fathers, in the fray,

Struck the oppressing blow!
Praise to them—the bold who spoke;—
Praise to them—the brave who broke
Stern oppression's galling yoke,
Eighty years ago!

Pour the wine of sacrifice,
Let this grateful anthem rise,—
Shall we e'er resign the prize?—
Never—never—no!

Hearts and hands shall guard those rights,
Bought on Freedom's noble heights,
Whose be fixed his signal lights,
Eighty years ago!

Swear it!—by the mighty dead,
Those who conquered those who led;—
By the blood your fathers shed,
By your mothers' woe!—

Swear it!—By the living few,—
Those whose breasts were scarred for you,
When to Freedom's ranks they flew,
Eighty years ago!

By the joys that thrill us round,
By our values with pleasure crowned,
By our hill-tops—holy ground,
Rescued from the foe,—

Where of old the Indian strayed,
Where of old the Pilgrim prayed,
Where the patriot drew his blade,
Eighty years ago!

Should again the war-trump peal,
There shall Indian firmness seal,
Pilgrim faith and patriot zeal,
Prompt to strike the blow!—

There shall valor's work be done;
Like the sire shall be the son,
Where the fight was waged and won,
Eighty years ago!

—*Boston Courier, July 7.*

The Fourth in Other Cities.

The first public celebration of the Day in Burlington, N. J., which has taken place since 1776, went off on the Fourth with the customary parade. It was also the eleventh anniversary of the foundation of Burlington College. In deference to the arrangements of the citizens, Bishop DOANE omitted his customary oration.

A tremendous Fremont and Dayton mass meeting was held at Worcester, Mass., on the Fourth. Letters were received from Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, Hon. THOMAS SIMPSON and Judge EDMUNDS, in reply to invitations to be present. The demonstration was very enthusiastic—three thousand persons being present. Mr. SUMNER wrote:

Letter from Charles Sumner.

SILVER SPRING, NEAR WASHINGTON, }
Wednesday, July 2, 1856. }

DEAR SIR: I am confined by sore lameness and debility against all exertion; but I am unwilling to let your summons to Springfield on the Fourth of July pass without acknowledgment.

It is well that you dedicate the anniversary of our Independence to generous efforts, by which our country may be emancipated from a tyranny far worse than that against which our Fathers rose. I trust that you will all, without regard to old party distinctions, *declare your independence of the Slave Oligarchy*, and pledge yourselves to maintain your declaration honestly and firmly by your votes. And believe me, this can be done only by placing men in office who will insist that the whole Government, in all its branches, shall be actively, actively on the side of Freedom, instead of being, as it now is, openly, actively, and perpetually on the side of Slavery. Believe me, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

From Gov. Gardner.

While I heartily sympathize in the proposed purpose of your call, my engagements for the Fourth of July absolutely forbid my presence. May I be permitted to say that though great difficulties lie in the way, they are not insuperable—that the sacrifice many thousands in this part of the State make in giving up their first choice for the Presidency, and in seeing their principles treated cavalierly, to say the least, demand and should be met by equal sacrifices from the other wing.

From Henry J. Raymond.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 2, 1856.

In consequence of my absence from the [illegible] favor of the 28th ult. has only just reached [illegible] should be very glad to accept your invitation [illegible] unite with the citizens of Western Massachusetts in celebrating the Fourth, to-morrow; but my engagements render it impossible.

Col. FREMONT has very justly characterized the declaration of principles put forth by the Republican party as a "second Declaration of Independence." History, I am confident, if written in the spirit of Liberty, will pronounce the despotism established in our Government, under legal forms, by the slaveholding oligarchy of the Southern States, to be more complete and tyrannical than that which our fathers overthrew. We have a remedy which was not available for them. I trust that the coming election will accomplish for this generation what the valor and patriotism you commemorate to-morrow accomplished for our predecessors. Nothing but union is needed to effect this result; and if the people of the Free States cannot lay aside all personal ambition and make every other consideration subordinate to the great issue now presented, they deserve the fate their conduct will provoke.

I am, gratefully and truly, your ob't serv't,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Lieutenant O. H. BERRYMAN has been selected, by the Oceanic Telegraph Company, to make a survey of the route between the two countries. He has selected the steamer *Arctic*, in order to ascertain the practicability of the project.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

MONDAY, July 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Stock light; demand limited; prices firm: Pearls, 6¾ @6¾; Pots, $6 80@6 84½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Moderately inquired for at unaltered figures: Java, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Laguyra, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@11¾c.; and Rio, 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Rules quiet, at about previous quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O.
Ordinary	9¼	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	11¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12	12	12¼	12¼
Fair	12¾	13¾	13¾	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour continues quite active and buoyant. The current arrivals are considerably less extensive than the requirement of buyers. The demand is brisk for export and good for home use. Prices have generally advanced 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., since Saturday; and close with a rising tendency. The sales since our last add up about 17,000 bbls., including mainly within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$ 50@$ 05	25
Ordinary to Fancy State	5 00@ 5 45	45
Straight State	5 40@ 5 65	25
Favorite and Extra State	5 65@ 7 10	45
Common to Good Michigan	5 15@ 5 95	80
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 50@ 6 75	1,250
Common to Good Ohio	5 50@ 6 85	1,500
Fancy Michigan	6 25@ 6 50	250
Fancy Ohio	6 75@ 7 00	250
Extra Michigan	6 50@ 7 25	250
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 75@ 7 25	1,000
Extra Ohio	7 00@ 8 25	1,250
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 25	500
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 00	1,000
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 10 00	1,000

Canadian is doing better—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 80@$6 85 ₱ bbl. Southern is also improving. The sales since our last comprise about 2,400 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 05@$8 75, and $10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $3 85@$4 25 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request, at $3 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $15 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is very actively inquired for, and is nearly 5c. ₱ bushel dearer. The sales since our last amount to about 110,000 bushels, including good ordinary to choice Canadian White at $1 78@$1 87½; do. Red at $1 52@$1 58; Ordinary Western White at $1 63; Western Red and Mixed at $1 50@$1 61; and fair Genesee White at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Rye is unaltered—6,000 bushels brought 75c.@85c. for very inferior to prime ₱ bushel. Oats are in good demand, and are generally worth 41c.@42c. for Ohio and Lake; 39c.@41c. for State; 37c.@38c. for Jersey; and 37c.@38c. for Southern. ₱ bushel. Corn is pretty brisk and steady. The supply of sound continues extremely moderate. The transactions since our last amount to about 80,000 bushels at 49c.@50c. for unsound, heated and damp; 53c.@56c. for inferior to prime round mixed; 56c.@58c. for Southern Yellow; 58c.@59c. for round Yellow; 60c.@61c. for common to choice Southern White, and 58c.@60c. for round White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 700 bales River purchased at 85c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are active and firm at 31½c.@41½c. ₱ lb. Most of the current purchases are for export.

IRON—About 40 tons Scotch Pig brought $30@$31, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Dull and nominal.

LIME—Inactive at old rates.

MOLASSES—The poor supply here is against a lively trade. New-Orleans, 34c.@36c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@42c.; Cuba Muscovado, 41c.@45c., and Clayed Cuba 38c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine can be had at $2 87½@$2 90 ₱ 280 lbs., but it is not much request this week. Spirits Turpentine is in fair supply and demand at 51c.@53c. ₱ gallon. Tar is salable and steady. Resin attracts considerable attention at fully previous prices.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are quiet, and [illegible] gallon, but none is limited, and the demand is not very [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, at [illegible] bbls. prime mostly at $10 50@$10 62½ ₱ bbl., and 1,000 bbls. mess, part at $15 50@$15 62½ ₱ bbl. Meats continue in active request at 8½c.@10½c. for Rough Sides; 8½c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 9¾c. for Smoked Sides ₱ lb. Bacon is in very limited supply and good demand, at 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is scarce and wanted, at full rates, since our last reach about 900 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 11¾c.@12½c., and 100 kegs at 13½c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty active, at strengthening prices; the sales since our last amount to about 1,200 bbls. at $6 75@$8 50 for Country Prime; $9 50@$10 for Country Mess, and $10@$11 for Prime Mess and repacked. Beef Hams are dull and heavy; prices ranging from $18@$20 ₱ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately; 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 14c.@16c. for Indiana, and 16c.@20c. for State. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 8½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 140 tierces bought at $3 87½@$4 06¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—A freely sought after at improving prices, with sales reported since our last of about 800 hhds. Cuba, for refining, 5¼c.@5¾c. and 400 bxs. Havana at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—12,400 lbs. prime brought 9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected at 30½c.@31c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were brisk and rising. For Liverpool, Cotton 5-32d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour 2s. 7½d.@2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 10½d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; Pork 2s. 6d.; Beef, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tierce. Heavy goods, 35s.@40s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—The following Coupons and Bonds are found, viz.:

$250—Coupons of the 6 per cent Chesterfield City Bonds; 1 of $30, due 1st January, 1866, payable in New-York. No. 63; 3 of $20 each, due 10th June, 1856; payable at the Bank of United States, in Philadelphia; Nos. 122, 123, 124.

$1,000—Coupons of the 7 per cent Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable in New-York; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,287; 1 of $35, No. 1,288; 1 of $35, No. 1,289; 2 of $35 each, Nos. 1,290, 1,291; 2 of $35 each, Nos. 864, 865.

$1,000—Coupons of the 7 per cent. Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, due 1st July, 1856; payable in New-York; 1 of $35, No. 1,292; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,293; 1 of $35, No. 1,294; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,295; 1 of $35, No. 1,296; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,297; 1 of $35, No. 1,298; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,299; 1 of $35, No. 1,300; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,301; 1 of $35, No. 1,302; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,303; 1 of $35, No. 1,304; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,305; 1 of $35, No. 1,306; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,307; 1 of $35, No. 1,308; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,309; 1 of $35, No. 1,310; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,311; 1 of $35, No. 1,312; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,313; 1 of $35, No. 1,314; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,315; 1 of $35, No. 1,316; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,317; 1 of $35, No. 1,318; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,319; 1 of $35, No. 1,320; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,321; 1 of $35, No. 1,322; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,323; 1 of $35, No. 1,324; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,325; 1 of $35, No. 1,326; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,327; 1 of $35, No. 1,328; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,329; 1 of $35, No. 1,330; 1 of $35 50, No. 1,331; 1 of $35, No. 1,332; 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ADVERTISEMENT

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

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THE WANDERER AND LAPSE-OVER.

TO THE HEIRESS OF

THE WANDERER;

A TALE OF LOVE'S VICISSITUDES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE WANDERER," &c.

THE WANDERER is a tale of real life, in which the author has drawn the characters from the life, and has given to the world a work which will stand the test of time, and will be read with interest by all who admire a good story well told.

From the Tribune Newspaper.

"The Wanderer" is a tale of real life, in which the author has drawn the characters from the life, and has given to the world a work which will stand the test of time, and will be read with interest by all who admire a good story well told.

From the Herald Newspaper.

Whoever has read the author's former works, we predict he will have no cause to complain that the present one is not equal to the best of them. It is a work which will stand the test of time, and will be read with interest by all who admire a good story well told.

From the Ohio Statesman.

The author has a happy faculty of delineating character, and the incidents are of a thrilling character, and will be read with interest by all who admire a good story well told.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

It is replete with interest, and will be read with interest by all who admire a good story well told.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

It is a work which will stand the test of time, and will be read with interest by all who admire a good story well told.

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It is a work which will stand the test of time, and will be read with interest by all who admire a good story well told.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

It is a work which will stand the test of time, and will be read with interest by all who admire a good story well told.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

It is a work which will stand the test of time

AUCTION SALES.

WALL STREET, THIS DAY—TUESDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock.—By SHIRLEY & CO.—TO-MORROW and THURSDAY, July 9 and 10, at No. 72 Nassau-st., the productions of a branch of wholesale manufacturers, which must be sold, consisting of a general assortment. Catalogues containing full particulars now at the store. Wanted, an experienced assistant.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—CLOSING SALE.—By W. W. SHIRLEY.—WEDNESDAY, July 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 422 Hudson-st., the balance of stock to be sold without reserve for cash, in lots for retailers and grocers. Samples may be expected.

CINCINNATI.—NEWSON & HOLMES (Auctioneers and Stock Brokers), have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 42 and 44 W. Second-st., where they offer at private sale a full variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Coupons, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GROCERIES, &c.—By virtue of an assignment made to me, will receive for sale at auction on FRIDAY, July 11, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of fixtures, stores, wagon, &c., now stored in store at No. 24 Liberty-st.

C. W. HASKELL, Assignee.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber is desirous of selling his Country Residence, at Port Chester, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 30 minutes from the City, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The House is new and well built. Price $6,000, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 196 Warren-st. J. F. HASBROUCK.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A delightful residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av, town, with 6 lots of ground, 3 stories high, 21 rooms, gas in all the rooms, good stable, variety of fruit and vegetables; convenient to ferries. Inquire on premises, cor. of Putnam and Clinton-aves.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—A beautiful Cottage, with half a mile of the railroad depot and boat landing, commanding a fine view of the river and many miles. The house is large, containing two parlors, with marble mantels, dining-room, library, and bedroom, finished with cooking range, cellars with hot air furnace, and a never-failing supply of water. It is one of three built three years since, in the best manner, under the owner's constant supervision and for his residence, with hollow walls which effectually exclude dampness, cover to protect from heat and warmth in Winter. The lot is large, containing three-quarters of an acre, and is handsomely laid out with grass, shade and shrubbery, a first-rate garden, a well of superior water, a commodious carriage house, &c. Possession can be given at an early day if desired. Terms, which are moderate, made known on application to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 115 South-st., near Old-slip, the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 2 boarding-houses, 1 corner of Pearl and Cherry-sts., all in good order; also 1 house, and double lot and gin, at Hoboken, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the milling business, to all its branches: the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above property will be exchanged for unincumbered property at the valuation. Apply to DAVID HENRY, No. 227 Pearl-st.; C. H. HORTON, No. 32 Wall-st., or No. 6 East 20th-st.; WM. G. CRAVE No. 124 East 20th-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situated and one mile south of the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., and about five miles from the landings of Fishkill, New-Hamburg, Low-Point, and New-Hamburg, each having good freighting accommodations by boat or railroad. The farm contains one hundred and eleven acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation, and equal in quality to any in the county. The buildings consist of a large house, barn and other out buildings, all nearly new, and in good, complete order. The orchard and garden contain a variety of apple, peach, pear and other small fruits. Terms of sale will be made easy. For further particulars, apply to JAMES GIVEN, Fishkill Village, or SAML. W. SEARS, No. 168 Greenwich-st.

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION.—In Westchester County, on the Chappaqua Road, a few rods from the residence lately occupied by Mr. Horace Greeley, commanding a beautiful and romantic view. Pleasant and convenient house, excellent water, 70 or 80 acres rich lands, 12 acres in orchards of choice fruits in full bearing. Inquire further of J. T. COOKE, Sing Sing, P. O., or of Messrs. Tucker & Porter, of New-York city. Sale positive, to close the estate of Hudson Ballard, deceased, on Tuesday, June 24, at 12 o'clock, M., when the property will be sold on the premises at 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, July 10, 1856. If sold before, notice will be given in Times of July 10, 1856. GEO. R. THORNE, Sing Sing.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the Village of Flushing, a two-story house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath rooms, water closets, range, &c. It contains a drawing-room, dining-room, library, kitchen, and 4 chamber rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each storied room is furnished with five ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees. The vicinity is healthy, being 9 miles from the city by railroad and steamboat. Its retirement, neighborhood and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a first-class country residence. Apply to

GEORGE F. BISWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., Basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence, near the village of Flushing, with 25 or 30 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very extensive prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house of the Gothic style, with all the modern finishings, suitable stabling, hot-houses, barns, ice-houses, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Merchants' Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Bayside Depot, 12 miles from the City Hall, in one of the most beautiful and healthy locations on the Long Island Railroad. The house is new, and built in a modern manner, with furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, &c., good carriage house and stable, and an acre of land, with more if desired. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at Bayside Depot, or on Wednesday, 9th inst., between 9 and 12 o'clock, at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 274 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK.—The grounds contain between three and four acres, and handsomely laid out in lawn, gardens, &c. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery. The house is new, and is planted for the Summer, and possession would be given immediately; 1¼ hours' ride by the New York and New-Haven Railroad from the City. Inquire of E. HOBBY & CO., No. 49 and 51 Gold-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Only 1 hour from the City. Also, many other tastes of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Pleasantly situated on Henry-st., Stamford, Conn., within a short distance of the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Depot. House new, well arranged and commodious; well supplied with excellent water, bath range, &c., and in complete order. Apply to J. S. MOON, Stamford, or LUSH & CO., No. 230 4th-av. corner of 18th-st.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but four from the new Government Custom House, admirably for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 4-story building thereon. Also new on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good condition. Also, a 2-story dwelling-house. Full description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn, Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

THREE OR FOUR ACRES OF LAND for sale cheap, at North Orange, in a pleasant location, on the Morris and Essex and the Bloomfield Railroads. The situation is in the midst of several beautiful country seats, and from its elevation commands fine views of mountain scenery. One-half of the land is in orchard and lawn, and the balance in fine woodland, with a stream of water. To one who will build, three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. Title perfect. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the above property, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Unequaled dwelling-house, with all modern conveniences; a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depot, and four south of Poughkeepsie. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops, or about 1st April next. For further particulars, apply by letter to SELAH B. MAUN, at the Park Hotel, or on the premises of

WALTER CORLIES.

THIRTY-TWO ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—Situated 2 miles from Hoboken, a quarter of a mile from the Weehawken Ferry. For further particulars inquire of ROBERT ARMITT, Fort Lee, N. J.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY.—A number of first-class and improved farms, in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, for sale or exchange for property in this City. Also, a number of improved and unimproved City lots, for sale or exchange for farms in the West. Apply to CHARLES W. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 126 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY.—Twelve lots of 50 feet front each, on the Albany post road, in the Village of Tarrytown, and opposite the Mansion of Mr. Washington Irving, and within a short distance of the Railroad depot. This property is so situated that it can easily be divided into several villa sites, and is recommended to the notice of those desirous of securing a residence on the Hudson for a residence or for speculation. Terms easy. Apply to WARD CARPENTER, Tarrytown, or JOHN WARNER, No. 49 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SITE FOR BUILDING.—One of the few sites of 6,000 feet left for sale, situated at Rahway, N. J., 19 miles by railroad from New-York; carry place every hour in the day; and while there, look at the lots on Elizabeth, 134 miles from railroad depot, Newark. Good house and outbuildings; also, small house for farmer. All kinds of fruit in abundance, and garden in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at No. 97 Maiden-lane.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in the County of Dutchess, about two miles from Wiltse's Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, 75 miles from New-York, 25 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 6 miles from Rhinebeck. The farm contains 100 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation, the balance in wood and pasture. The buildings are a large two-story house, with 10 rooms, and a good cellar, a large barn, and other out-buildings, all in good repair. The farm is well watered, and has a young orchard of choice fruit trees. Terms easy. Apply to ISAAC WILTSE, on the premises, or to JAMES M. SMITH, Attorney, 49 Wall-st.

VERY VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR RAILROAD BONDS.—All finished complete, in the most elegant, classical, substantial and overlooking the City and Harbor of New-York. The house is supplied with all the improvements of a City residence. For further particulars, address Box No. 776, Post-Office.

6,200 ACRES OF WELL-TIMBERED VIRGINIA IRON AND COAL LAND FOR SALE.—Nine miles from Fredericksburg. The iron mines have been opened, and very profitably worked. Have erected several furnaces. Now steam-engine for the same. Apply to R. CHARLTON MITCHELL, No. 61 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

BROOKLYN HOUSES AND WESTERN LANDS.—Exchanged for merchandise and stocks at substantial Company rates. The houses must be free and clear of mortgage. Nightly at the Merchants' Exchange. Several hundreds on hand. Nothing undesirable located. None others will answer. Send full particulars to Box No. 776 New-York Post-Office.

A PRETTY HOME FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG, for $3,000 down, or $4,000 on bond and mortgage for 3 years, is a new cherry brick house, 7 rooms, marble mantels, iron balcony; stages pass the door. Genteel neighborhood. None but genteel persons need apply. Inquire No. 464 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the Hudson River, near Norburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, dec'd, with from 7 to 30 acres of land. Also, several splendid building plots. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail to JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

ATORIA.—RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—1 mile from the village; large house and stable, with 2 acres of ground, laid out with ornamental and fruit trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 9 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

BOAT FOR SALE.—A 34-foot bail boat, new and copper-fastened, and finished in the best style; built by George W. Friend; also a yacht 35 feet long, now building, and can be seen on her stocks. Inquire Washington-st., between Hand and 1st sts., Greenpoint.

REAL ESTATE REGISTER OFFICE, No. 449 8th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—At low rents, and possession immediately. The following desirable dwelling-houses, all of which have just been painted and repaired, three stories high, viz.: The large five-story house on hoist on the corner of Broome and Elm-sts., near Broadway. Also, the three-story house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, similar house No. 125 Hammond-st., near Greenwich. Apply to

R. L. SUYDAM, No. 125 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The three-story and basement brick house No. 64 Bond-st., recently occupied by Dr. Smith. Bath, gas, &c.; will accommodate a small family. Possession given immediately. Inquire as No. 37 East 23d-st., before 9 and after 5 o'clock, or at No. 49 William-st., second floor, at 1 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The three-story and basement brownstone front house in Rapelye-st., two doors from Henry, with gas fixtures, vestibule door and all the modern improvements, in complete order. Inquire of HENRY DALLY, Esq., next door.

HOUSE TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the East River, at Sweetwood, L. I. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 49 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

THREE-STORY FRAME HOUSE TO LET.—With stable in the rear. No. 295 West 56th-st., near the 10th-av. The house contains 10 rooms, and has been painted throughout. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to P. C. ANDERSON, at Alex. T. Stewart & Co.'s, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A three-story brown stone front, handsomely and fully furnished, with moderate conveniences. No. 7 East 50th-st., near 5th-av., possession immediately.

MODERN BUILT COTTAGE TO LET.—4½ miles from the village of Oyster Bay, L.I.; it will be rented for the season to a small family, furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping; there is a large garden well stocked with vegetables, berries, &c. Also barn room for horses and carriages. Possession given immediately. Also to let or sell on season built house in the village, finished in the best style, with pleasure ground attached. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 6 Pine-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Principal part of it, containing a suite of three rooms on first floor, and front and back hall stairs; sleeping-room, 14 by 16, in second story, and front basement room, with Reese's range. Cistern water in the basement, and large garden around the house. View unsurpassed. Possession at once. Rent $250. Inquire at Swiss Cottage, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th-aves., South Brooklyn.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 35 miles from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of G. K. RIKER, No. 181 Chatham-st.

CHEAP RENT.—Three new 2-story and basement 20 by 40 brick houses, in 4th-av., below 15th-st., South Brooklyn, $10 per month. They are full as good as any house that can be hired in New-York at $480 per year. Apply at No. 97 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.—The principal stories of a neat house in Clermont-av., Brooklyn, the house south of De Kalb. Fitted with gas, good cellarage and all other family conveniences. Will be rented to two families if required. Possession immediate.

TO LET.—At $12 per month, a nice cottage-house in Brooklyn, near a railroad. Also, a house and store, cost same price. Apply to D. GOULD, No. 90 Vesey-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well fitted lots to let in the building Nos. 10 and 12 Gold-st., connected by a steam hatchway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to

J. C. HULL & SON, No. 104 Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—House and Lot with sub-cellar, located between 4th and 6th aves. from 16th to 24th sts., price not to exceed $6,000; for which two-thirds will be paid in cash. Address OLIVER, Box No. 249 Chatham-square Post-Office.

WANTED TO HIRE.—In South Brooklyn, or the upper part of this City, a small dwelling of not over 12 rooms, for a small family. Address, C. S. JOHNSON, *Herald* Office, stating terms, location and names.

FINANCIAL.

CHARTER OF GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Proposals for the purchase of the entire issue of Bonds of the City of Galveston, Texas, authorized by the Charter of said City, granted by the Legislature of Texas, approved February 2, 1856, and amendatory thereof, approved February 11, 1856, will be received by the undersigned, Trustees of the Galveston Bond Fund, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, New-York, until the 15th day of July, 1856, at 12 o'clock, M.

The Bonds are issued for the purpose of funding the floating debt of the City, and for the construction of a Railroad from the City to the Brazos River, and are payable in twenty years from their date, with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the Bank of the Republic in New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cent per annum out of the income of the Company or the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and sold, shall be set apart and invested by the Trustees of the Bond Fund, in the purchase of said bonds, or in the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used specifically for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of the Company, having a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured as favorable as in other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may exchange such obligations to that Company at par for the bonds now offered, if made before the expiration of the time for receiving proposals for the same, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue; the interest account to be adjusted as of the time of the exchange; but the Company reserves the right to give the last named privileged public notice, at least two daily publications in the City of New-York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchanges before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now authorized to be issued, such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under seal to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock (noon) of the 17th day of July instant, at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Comptroller of the Company's Commissioner of their nominees, at the Treasurer's Office, in said Exchange, in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted will be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will be ready for delivery. On such proposals a discount will not be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

JOHN T. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN RUSSELL & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Rue De La Paix, Paris, GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Gottenburg,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Lyons,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Leghorn,	Rome,
Antwerp,	Cadiz,	Lucca,	Rotterdam,
Ancona,	Dresden,	Leipsic,	Rouen,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Augsburg,	Frankfort-on-M.,	Modena,	Smyrna,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Malaga,	St. Petersburg,
Bale,	Geneva,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Marseilles,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Marsala,	Stuttgard,
Bayreut,	Hague,	Messina,	Turin,
Bologna,	Havre,	Naples,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Venice,
Brussels,	Leghorn,	Palermo,	Vienna,
Bremen,	Leipsic,	Palermo,	Warsaw,
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Rome,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsruhe,	Leghorn,	Turin,	Zurich.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 30 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, June 28, 1856.

INTEREST DUE JULY 1.—On the following Securities, viz:

Albany City, 7 per cent.
Cleveland City Water Loan, 7 per cent.
Chicago City Municipal, 6 per cent.
Chicago City Water Loan, 6 per cent.
Milwaukee City (account River and Harbor) 7 per cent.
City of Wheeling, 6 per cent.
Buffalo and St. Louis Railroad, 7 per cent.
Bonds on the cities of Hartford and Providence (on account of Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Co.) 7 per cent.
Northern Cross Railroad, 8 per cent.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 8 per cent.
Chicago and Aurora Railroad, 7 per cent.
Auburn and Rochester Railroad.
Central on 6's per cent. Sterling, 7 per cent.
Interest on 6's per cent. State Stock, account Auburn and Rochester Railroad, will be paid by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., HARTFORD, CONN., BANKERS.—Discount and negotiate Commercial Paper and Loans, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, (on commission,) receive deposits and allow interest on the same, and transact a general Banking business.

Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at low rates.

Refer to Hartford Bank, Hartford; Messrs Ketchum, Esq., New-York; Blake, Howe & Co, Boston.

P. S. Particular attention paid to the collections in Connecticut River and the money always ready at current rates for such. New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Hartford paper as is known in our market to be first-class.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, previous, Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—The Interest Coupons of the Sacramento City Bonds, due on the 1st of July, 1856, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at our office. We are informed by the Mayor of the city of Sacramento that the bonds maturing on the 1st of July, 1856, will not be paid, but that they will be required to be forwarded to the city of Sacramento, where new bonds will be issued in their place, bearing 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, both interest and principal being payable in New-York.

D. M. BARNEY, President.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 Chambers-st., room No. 2, New-York, June 28, 1856.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M., every officer in this Department is strictly prohibited from receiving envelopes containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

NEW-ENGLAND CURRENCY FOR CIRCULATION.—We are prepared to receive proposals for furnishing parties at the West and in other sections of the country with New-England Currency for circulation, on good paper. First-class New-York acceptances preferred. Our correspondence with Banks in New-England is very extensive, and we have facilities for procuring currency such as are enjoyed probably by no other Banking House.

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, next, will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTIBONE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the late firm of Ward & Pierson, and of Nehemiah Ward and John R. Pierson individually, are required to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of Burrill, Dayton & Barnard, No. 61 Wall-st., on or before the 19th day of July instant, when the final dividend will be made.

JAMES STRUTHERS,
ANDREW V. STOUT, } Assignees.

$10,000—TO TRUSTEES.—Any one desiring to loan that amount, on strictly first-class property, (a store and lot in the best business portion of the City,) for a term of years, may hear of an opportunity by addressing WILLIAMS & HEAD, No. 66 Broadway. Agents need not apply.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, No. 28 William-st., June 24, 1856.

INTEREST ON BONDS of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at this office on and after that date, upon presentation of the Coupons.

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CIN. R. R. CO., CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 25, 1856.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY—Due 1st of July proximo, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., in New-York.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

THE COUPONS—On the bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due 1st July, 1856, will be paid by J. A. Underwood & Son, No. 52 Exchange-place.

GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE SHERIFF'S SALE OF LITTLEPAGE—Due in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1856, will be sold at Public Auction, on said day, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, at 12 o'clock, M., on and after the 1st day of July, 1856.

STEWOOD & CO.

$100,000—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN.—For sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND No. 8.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have declared a dividend of three per cent, for the six months ending June 30, 1856, payable at the office of the Canal Commissioners, at Ottawa, on and after the 1st day of July, 1856, clear of taxes. Warrants will be issued in favor of the parties entitled to receive the same, and presented for payment within ten days from the date of such warrants, or interest will be made in the same proportion, and at the same time. Payments of DAVID LEAVITT, as the Attorney, Exchange Bank, Hartford, Conn., for the coupons of the Bonds of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, must be exhibited at the time of presentation.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
DAVID LEAVITT,
JOSIAH MORRIS,
Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, LA SALLE, June 19, 1856.

ERIE COMPANY OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, June 24, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual interest dividend of three (3) per cent upon the capital stock of this Company for the six months ending 30th June instant, payable in the capital stock of the Warren Rail road Company of New-Jersey, on and after the 16th July, proximo, at this office.

In cases where the dividend does not amount to a share of said stock, (100,) or there are fractions, certificates will be issued entitling the holders to full shares when presented at this office, and the fractions of shares will make up the difference by a payment of the amount.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the 16th July, proximo. By order,

W. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner of Grand and Willet-sts.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent, on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on all sums over $500 and under $1,000, will have been credited thereon on the 1st July, and will be payable on and after July 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as principal. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 to 2 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
Thomas Hayes, 1st Vice-President.
James P. Haight Secretary.
Simeon Hart, 2d Vice-President.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same rate on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 1st, 1856, has been declared out of the profits of the business of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1856, payable to the shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 1st day of July next, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 15 to July 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EXCHANGE INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent, per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 21.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M., at No. 1 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller. JOSEPH STUART, President.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., (Chicago, Lake Shore Railroad,) No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, June 23, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, on the 10th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th day of July, both days inclusive. Payment will be made to the holders of stock registered in New-York at this office, and to the holders of stock registered at Milwaukee, at the office of the Company at Milwaukee. By order of the Directors. C. H. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a dividend of 3½ per cent has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the 15th of July, both days inclusive. Payment will be made to the holders of stock registered in New-York at this office, and to the holders of stock registered at Milwaukee, at the office of the Company at Milwaukee.

By order of the Board,

C. H. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a dividend of 3½ per cent has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the 15th of July, both days inclusive. Payment will be made to the holders of stock registered in New-York, at the People's Bank, No. 141 Canal-st., in that City.

H. C. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent on the capital of this Bank ($2,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 160 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board,

E. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

New-York, June 26, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 3 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Monday, Thursdays and Saturdays.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PEUT, }

VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, June 28, 1856.

A DIVIDEND.—Of five per cent. from the earnings of this company, to the 31st of May last, has been declared this day, to be paid to the stockholders at the main line, on and after the 7th day of July next. Payment to be made in the bonds of the company, payable on the first day of July, 1857, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent, on the first day of July and January, in the City of New-York.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on the first of August next.

R. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest on the Construction stock of this Company, for six months, to June 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st. The transfer books of the Construction stock will be closed on the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will open July 10.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

June 21, 1856.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Barclay-st., corner College-place, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That an instalment of 5% per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The Coupons will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from Illinois Canal Bonds.

JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

MECHANICS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after 10th day of July next.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, June 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, on and after the 1st day of July, proximo. The Transfer Book is closed till that date. By order of the Board.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, New-York, June 20, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of (4) four per cent. from the profits of the six months, ending June 30, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th day of July. The Transfer Book will be closed to that day.

DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., July 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent, payable on and after 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES S. LOTT, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand.

ASHER TAYLOR, Sec'y.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.—No. 201 3d-av., one door above 23

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK, of the City of New-York, on the first day of July, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK, of the City of New-York, on the first day of July, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, on the first day of July, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK, of the City of Brooklyn, on the first day of July, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK OF NEW-HAVEN, on the first day of July, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK, of the City of Hartford, on the first day of July, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK OF NEW-LONDON, on the first day of July, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK, of the City of Bridgeport

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Harbor Commissioners have agreed upon the entire terms of bargain as proposed, and will be considered to-day. The proficiency exhibited by the students does equal credit to them and to their professors. There were indeed one or two downright "flunks" in the Freshman and Introductory Classes, but the most part all acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of their instructors and of the anxious looking parents who were present.

Prof. Gaine examined the Senior Class in Chemistry, the most difficult branch of study, as taught in elementary treatises in our Colleges that the students be called upon to wrestle with. The members of this class, though they sometimes confounded the chemical denominations to, *viz.*, &c., seemed altogether to have a very fair mastering of the science of particles.

The Freshman Class was examined in History and Belles-Lettres by Professor Anthon. The members of this class, though apparently younger and less than the Freshmen of other Colleges generally, are at least equally as well versed in their appropriate studies. With a few exceptions, they did remarkably well.

The Introductory Class was examined by Professor Rossiter in Linear Drawing. Some of the specimens were very fair.

After the close of the examination of the under graduates the candidates for graduation will be examined. More than a week will be thus occupied, as about four hundred are expected to apply from the Public Schools. Commencement takes place on the 23d of the present month.

Fatal Affray on Staten.

On the evening of Friday last, a fatal affray occurred in Tower, Dutchess Co. It appears that an old grudge existed between Charles Martin and William Kane, who had frequently threatened each other. The parties met on Friday evening, when Kane chased Martin with a knife; the latter fearing he would be killed, struck Kane a violent blow upon the head with a bar of iron, killing him almost instantly. Martin gave himself up to the authorities, but was discharged after an examination.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CRIME TRACINGS.

Since the Fourth the City has been quiet and peaceable, comparatively speaking. The arrests made have been few, and those of public interest fewer still. On Tuesday a number of

BAD BOYS

were taken in custody by the Second Ward Police, on a charge of larceny. The prisoners gave their names as John Burger, John Henry, Robert Sudder and James Flynn. Burger confessed to the theft, two weeks ago, on a Monday night, he and his associates broke into the printing office in the DAILY TIMES building, and stole therefrom brass plates, rules, and other articles of considerable value. He confessed, further, that on two other occasions he had been there the same party on criminal designs—once by breaking into the printing office of Mr. Richards, and stealing a number of brass rules, and on another occasion, by breaking into the printing office of Mr. Hoyt, which resulted in secrecy, causing the loss of the job presses of Staten Island, and the burial of Harbor River, both shores of the East River to Throop's Neck, both shores of Newtown Creek, and around all the Islands in the Harbor.

STRAW BAIL.

John Downs, a Jew, (we don't refer to the man's religious views, mind you,) yesterday, during the hurry of "perfecting" straw bail, found Justice Welch locked up for a hearing. The "straw bail" dodge is about "played out," vacant quays having shown that to encourage it is attendant with some danger to all concerned.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR—GOOD CONDUCT.

A man giving his name as Smith, was taken in custody yesterday morning, by Officer William Green, of the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, upon the body of a female child. The mother, an unmarried woman, named Lucy Blake, resided in the attic of No. 60 Third-street, was committed to prison, the evidences offered going to show that the body of the child had been terribly abused. The following verdict was rendered by the Jury: "That the said unknown child came to her death by violence, inflicted by the hands of the mother, Lucy Blake, of this city. And we find the child was illegitimate, and has therefore subjected to additional brutality after being born."

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

Valentine Bender, a German, aged 26 years, was drowned on Sunday, while bathing in the river near Ward's Island. He could not swim, and went beyond his depth. A friend tried to get to the bank, but could render no assistance. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body, rendering a verdict of *Accidental drowning*.

The body of Philip Canal, a native of Ireland, aged 28 years, was found yesterday in the river, at the foot of Stanton-street, by a policeman, while walking along the pier with a friend accidentally fell overboard, and before aid could be rendered he was drowned. By means of a rope, Coroner Perry held an inquest upon the body. Verdict, "Accidental drowning."

Pleading Under the Code.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—June 28.

Before Judge Slosson.

McAllister vs. Loyal S. Pond and others.—Action for 4 months' damages on contract, brought against the defendants as late partners, under the firm of Pond, Gilman & Mack. The *first cause of action* stated in the complaint was an alleged indebtedness of $10,000 by the defendants to the late firm of Clarke & Co., of Newhaven, for so much money lent and received by the defendants, to and for the use of Clarke & Co., (under which firm plaintiff claims,) and a promise by the defendants to pay that sum. The *defendants'* counsel applied on motion, for an order to strike out the statement of that cause of action from the complaint, asserting as reasons in the affidavit present at the ground of the motion, that the plaintiff personally had no right to sue under being made. The Court held it was enough for the party to state what he wanted to have done, without pleading the reasons for the application. Thereupon the plaintiff's counsel insisted that the motion to strike out was not the proper remedy, and also insisted that the cause of action was properly set forth, according to the code, which in this case, the plaintiff claims to have a right to sue any number of persons jointly liable, in one action. The motion was denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action. The *second cause of action* stated in the complaint was for $1,000 for money had and received by the defendants to and for the use of Clarke & Co., (under which firm plaintiff claims,) and a promise by the defendants to pay that sum. The defendants' counsel applied on motion, for an order to strike out the statement of that cause of action from the complaint, asserting as reasons in the affidavit present at the ground of the motion, that the plaintiff personally had no right to sue under being made. The Court held it was enough for the party to state what he wanted to have done, without pleading the reasons for the application. Thereupon the plaintiff's counsel insisted that the motion to strike out was not the proper remedy, and also insisted that the cause of action was properly set forth, according to the code, which in this case, the plaintiff claims to have a right to sue any number of persons jointly liable, in one action. The motion was denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action. The *third cause of action* stated in the complaint was for $11,000 for money had and received by the defendants to and for the use of Clarke & Co., for so much money lent and advanced by Clarke & Co. to the defendants. The same motion was made by the defendants' counsel to strike out the statement of that cause of action from the complaint, on the same grounds as in the other causes of action, which elicited a further indebtedness of $14,000 to Clarke & Co., for so much money lent and advanced by Clarke & Co. to the defendants. The same motion was made by the defendants' counsel to strike out this part of the complaint, which motion was denied by the Court. No costs either motion. Ward & Hoffman for motion. Graham Bestaval contra.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JULY TERM.

Recorder Smith is the presiding Judge in this Court for the present session. The Grand Jury, yesterday, were deficient in a quorum. They will be impannelled to-day, when the Recorder's charge will be delivered.

Yesterday, Philip Hertzog was tried for perjury. It was alleged by the District-Attorney that he gave straw-bail for Sarah Fahn, convicted in the June Term for shop-lifting, and who was sent to the Penitentiary for two years. Hertzog testified that he was worth $2,000—owned a house at No. 165 Lewis-street, which was insured for $5,000 in the Jefferson Fire Insurance Office.

Mr. Jonas B. Phillips defended. The testimony for the defence went to prove that the defendant was crazy, and imagined that he owned the property in question. The Jury found him guilty, but recommended him to mercy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 7.

Before Hon. Justice Whiting.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY INJUNCTION.

Jacob L. Smith and the Staten Island Ferry Company, vs. The Mayor and Commonalty of New-York.—This case now comes before this Court on a motion on the part of the defendants, for an injunction restraining the plaintiffs in taking or landing passengers from, or exacting any authority over the ship at the foot of Whitehall-street.

The suit it will be remembered, is brought to obtain an alleged specific performance of a purchase of the Ferry lease, made by Mr. Smith on behalf of the Company. The hearing was, however, adjourned until Wednesday morning.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LIFE UNDERSTOOD IN ITS AGE OF HEALTHS.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MARSH, M. D.

No. 9 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-street.

Thin Summer Sacks	$3 00
Black Alpaca Sacks	4 00
White Duck Sacks	4 00
Regular Cassimere Sacks	10 00
White Duck Coats	2 00
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	2 00
Brown Linen Pants	75

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The grand African Pantomime of "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," produced for the first time at his favorite Theatre, last evening, was a most triumphant "Hit." The audience was large, and scene after scene is received with the most rapturous plaudits. The new National Drama of the "Battle of Brandywine" was, as has been the past week, received with ecstacies of delight. Both will be repeated this evening, and the Entertainment will commence with the Farce of the "Hole in the Wall."

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR OUR COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, C. E. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. E. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS CO.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—ASPERITY'S insidious remedy, blue pill, pervades the system with a mineral poison; while HOLLOWAY'S great medicine, composed exclusively of vegetable extracts, regulates every internal function, and leaves no sting behind.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 189, 187 and 189 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Suffolk Affairs.

There were Fremont and Dayton Ratification meetings held on the 4th of July in several parts of Suffolk County. At Port Jefferson, Col. SAMUEL R. DAVIS acted as President, Mr. JOHN ROE as Vice-President, and BENJ. G. NORTON, Esq., as Secretary. Mr. WAINWRIGHT, of New-Jersey, made a good address.

At Miller's Place, the following were the officers of the meeting:

President—Dr. O. S. Bartlett.

Vice-Presidents—Ebenezer Miller, Charles Miller, Jeremiah Rowland.

Secretaries—J. R. Marshall, John M. Brown.

The platform resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention were read, and resolutions indorsing them were adopted. The following was the fourth:

Resolved, That in the majority rolled up by old Suffolk, at the coming Presidential election for the Republican candidates, she intends to give earnest of her attachment to Freedom, to Union, and to the Constitution.

The meeting was then eloquently addressed by Hon. GEORGE MILLER, of Riverhead, a life-long Anti-Slavery man and Whig; and by Judge WATERMAN, of New-Jersey.

Politicals.

The Fremont Rocky Mountain Club and the Central Fremont Club, of Brooklyn, held a meeting last evening at No. 194 Orange-street, for the purpose of forming the two organizations into one. A liberal feeling prevailed and a Committee of five from each Club was appointed to confer together, arrange a Constitution and By-Laws, and to report officers for the consolidated Club. After a short consultation they reported that it would be impossible to perfect the union without having more time than one evening, so a motion directing the Joint Committee to report at their next regular meeting was adopted.

The attendance at this meeting was quite large and enthusiastic, and spirited addresses were made by Messrs. E. H. PIERSON, H. B. HALSEY, ABBOTT, BROWN and LOCK.

After giving three times three for the nominees the Club adjourned. The Club room will be open every evening the present week.

Sewerage in Brooklyn.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held last evening, the following resolution, offered by Alderman VAN BROWN, was adopted:

Resolved, That the subject of equalizing and regulating the grades of the city, with the design of a general system of sewerage, be referred to the Committee on Sewers and Grades, with power to have the necessary maps, &c., made.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Association.

This Association, having the three-fold object of giving practical expression to the political views of the members, while affording means of literary and social improvement, was organized in the Washington Building, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, 3d inst. A Constitution was adopted, and the following-named gentlemen were elected as officers and Committees:

President—THEODORE TILTON. *Vice-Presidents*—S. W. TUTTLE, *Recording Secretary*—Charles G. Dawson. *Corresponding Secretary*—L. W. Hart. *Treasurer*—Jos. Howard, Jr. *Finance Committee*—Tuttle, Cook and Dwight. *Committee on Rooms and Address*—Howard, Tuttle and Dawson. *Committee on Statistics*—Humphrey, Stowe and Roberds.

The organization is intended to be permanent, and its plan of action gives promise of a quiet but efficient support of the principles and candidates of the Republican Party. The meetings are held weekly, on every Thursday evening.

Fire in Williamsburgh.

The Seventeen Hundred Hose, kept by Wm. H. Simonson, and situated in the Eighteenth Ward, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The fire originated in the basement kitchen, and spread so rapidly, after the discovery, as to hardly allow the females to escape in their night clothes. Loss on the building owned by Mr. Simonson, $3,000. Insured for $1,500. No insurance on the furniture.

Trial of a Police Captain.

The trial of Captain JOHN SMITH, of the First District Police, Brooklyn, on charges preferred by Alderman WALKER, of the Eleventh Ward, for assault, and battery, and interfering with him while in the discharge of his duties, came off last evening in the Board of Aldermen.

The facts of the case, as developed by the testimony, are as follows: On the night of the 30th of June, while the Republican ratification meeting was being held in the City Hall Park, a disturbance was raised by shouts for "FILLMORE," "BUCHANAN," and groans for "FREMONT," when the Chief of Police arrested a young man named BABCOCK as one of the participators in the disturbance. He was committed to the cells used by the First District Police, by the Chief of Police, Captain SMITH, only. At the request of a citizen, Alderman WALKER visited the Station House for the purpose of bailing out the prisoner. He stepped behind Captain SMITH's desk, and in rather an excited manner demanded the name of the prisoner, and asked the charge against him. Captain SMITH informed him that the prisoner was not in his custody and he did not know the charge against him, and told Alderman WALKER that he was in the Captain SMITH'S place of business and he must leave—he had had interference enough by Aldermen. His request was repeated a second time. Not leaving as quick as desired, Captain SMITH put his hands upon the Alderman's shoulders and pushed him out.

Alderman WALKER having preferred charges against Capt. SMITH, last evening was set apart for the trial. N. F. WARING, Esq., Corporation Counsel, conducted the proceedings on the part of the Board, and Ex-Judge MORRIS appeared as counsel for defendant. A large number of witnesses were examined, and from the testimony elicited the facts stated above, and a conflict of facts as to Alderman WALKER and observed twice (which he testified to himself) for FILLMORE, during the meeting in the Park. At the conclusion of the testimony, the room was cleared of outsiders, when the Board agreed upon the following verdict:

That the charges were sustained by a vote of 17 ayes to 10 nays.

A motion to expel Capt. SMITH was lost, by 17 nays to 10 ayes.

Brooklyn City Court.

The July term of this Court, before Judge CULVER, commenced yesterday. A Grand Jury was summoned, but eight only appearing, and upon the District-Attorney representing that there was but little business, they were discharged for the term. The civil calendar, embracing eighty cases, will be taken up on Wednesday next, when twenty cases will be called each day until the 19th inst., at which time the Court will adjourn for the term.

Serious Accident.

On Sunday evening, a boy named KERWIN, residing at No. 15 Scott-street, while in the act of stealing cherries from a tree on Montague-street, Brooklyn, fell to the ground, and was so severely injured that his life is despaired of.

Died of his Injuries.

A man named JAMES MCCARRON, who resided at No. 149 Water-street, Brooklyn, died yesterday from injuries received July 4, by falling from a window in the second story of his residence to the sidewalk, while intoxicated.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Accident at Elizabethtown.

A fatal accident occurred at Elizabethtown on the evening before the Fourth. About 5 o'clock a girl, named FRANCES LUDE, a native of Germany, was shot through the intestines by a small cannon, which was fired by a boy named JOSEPH MILLER. She died on Friday morning in great agony. She was only fourteen years of age, and was employed in a cloth factory at Elizabethport. Coroner CRANDELL held an inquest over her body on Friday morning, and the Jury found a verdict in accordance with these facts. MILLER was discharged, but was afterwards rearrested and held to answer. It is stated that the cannon was loaded with bullets, and happened to be pointed at the bushes through which the girl was passing when the sad occurrence took place.

☞ Mayor CLICKENER, of Hoboken, has issued his annual proclamation, giving notice that the laws against dogs running at large unmuzzled, will be enforced during the "dog days."

MARRIED.

In this City, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Abraham R. Van Nest, Mr. ABRAHAM H. SMITH, of Jamaica, L. I., to MARY LOUISA MEEKS, of the former place.

In this City, on Monday, July 7, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Mr. HENRY W. SMITH to Miss MARGARET STEVENSON.

DIED.

On Monday, July 7, MARY FRANCES, wife of J. J. Greencough, late of Washington, D. C., in the 40th year of her age.

☞ Boston, Baltimore, Washington and New-Orleans papers please copy.

At Yonkers, on Monday, July 7, THEODORE A. DEBRAW. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 9th inst., at St. Peter's Church, corner of Bond and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be at Fulton Ferry, at 2½ o'clock.

At Ashaway Neck, on Monday, July 7, very suddenly, of paralysis, STERLIN R. MARTIN, late of this City, aged 69 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at 10½ o'clock, at the Baptist Church, Rahway, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting at the station on arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, JULY 7.

$2,000	Missouri State 6s	85½	50	Erie Railroad	63½
9,000	Virginia State 6s	86½	100	do	63
500	City 6s, '62	92½	400	do	63½
500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	100	100	do	63½
2,000	do	100¼	100	do	63½
5,000	R. F. R. R. 7s	98	400	do	63½
11,000	P. R. Div. Bs, '75	85	100	do	63½
5,000	do	85½	1,000	do	63¾
1,000	H. R. R. 2d Mtge	83½	300	do	64
11,000	H. R. RR 2d Mtge	79½	600	do	63½
11,000	Ill. Cent. RR. Bs	90½	100	do	63½
5,000	do	90½	400	do	63¾
2,000	do	90¾	100	do	63¾
5,000	do	90¾	100	do	63¾
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d Mtge	77½	400	do	63¾
5	Metropolitan Bank	104	10	Hud. R. Railroad	75
50	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	104	200	Harlem Railroad	18½
150	Canton Co.	50	25	Chic. & R. I. R.	93¾
100	do	25½	100	do	93¾
10	Ohio & Miss. R. Co.	27	400	do	93¾
10	N. H. & Hartford R. R.	113½	300	Mich. Cen. Railroad	93
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	29½	100	do	93¾
100	do	29½	100	Panama Railroad	101
100	do	29¾	400	do	101¼
200	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	95½	400	do	101¾
100	do	95½	400	do	101
200	do	95¾	5	Ill. Central R. R.	101
300	do	95¾	100	Cleve. & P. R. R.	68
100	do	96	100	do	68
200	Reading Railroad	82¾	200	do	68¼
100	do	82¾	100	do	68¼
100	do	82¾	100	do	68¼
100	do	82¾	100